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Application No. 10/647,503

Docket No. R2184.0255/P255

REMARKS

Claims 1-22 have been canceled. New claims 27-34 have been added. The application as amended contains claims 27-34. Applicant reserves the right to pursue the original claims and other claims in this and other applications.

New claim 27 should be allowable over the prior art references of record, including Austin. Differences between the new claim and former claim 1 are shown in the following marked-up version of the claim, where additions are underlined and deletions are lined through:

27. An information processing apparatus,
comprising:
a reception control part receiving a request for a Web
page from a terminal connected to the information
processing apparatus via a network;
first storage means for storing a plurality of
compressed document form information files in advance;
a decompression part, in response to receipt of the
request at the reception control part, identifying one or more
compressed document form information files required to
create the requested Web page in the first storage means and
decompressing at least one of the plurality of compressed
document form information files in the first storage means
into at least one document form data item the identified
document form information files into one or more document
form data items;
second storage means for temporarily storing the at
least one document form data item decompressed document
form data items, said second storage means comprising a
volatile memory;
a Web page creation part using a the document form
data ~~item~~ items stored in the second storage means to create
the requested Web page and deleting the used document
form data items from the second storage means; and

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a transmission control part sending the created Web page to the requesting terminal.

According to one aspect of the present invention, only a document form information file (XSL) of a Web page is compressed, and the Web page is created by decompressing only the XSL corresponding to the requested URL. This makes it possible to improve the compression rate because the document form information file includes much control code for improved readability. Please refer, for example, to Applicant's specification, page 3, lines 16+. In addition, the present invention makes the correspondence between client-requested URLs and relevant XSL files more clear, and thus makes it possible to manage decompression and deletion of XSL files more easily. The latter feature is illustrated, for example, in Fig. 10.

Conventionally, a Web page is configured by HTML generated from XSL as well as image data (ex., jpeg and gif data) and/or executable data (ex., java and cgi data). In general, image data cannot be effectively compressed. Also, executable data has insufficient response due to additional time required to execute. So, if it is compressed, the response becomes worse. In addition, image data and/or executable data are commonly used in multiple pages. Thus, it is difficult to manage files necessary for URLs.

The present invention can save storage capacity and improve response by compressing only a document form information file without all components of a Web page. In addition, since control code used to improve readability does not have to be deleted for saving data, the present invention facilitates creation and management of document form information files.

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Austin is generally unrelated to the present invention, as recited in new claim 27. Austin relates to e-commerce, and more particularly to document exchange between companies where different document forms are used. Moreover, please note that claim 27 says that the compressed document form information files are "stored in advance." This is an important aspect of the claimed invention. In contrast to the claimed invention, since the customer data item of Austin is inherently ordering data issued by an ordering company, it can be assumed that the customer data item is sequentially provided by the ordering customer rather than in advance, and this is an additional reason why claim 27 should be allowable over Austin.

Claims 23-30 depend from claim 27 and should be allowable along with claim 27 and for other reasons. Method claims 31-34 recite limitations similar to claims 27-30, and should be allowable along with claims 27-30 and for other reasons. Allowance of the application with claims 27-34 is solicited.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

Mark J. Thronson

Registration No. 33,082

DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO LLP

1825 Eye Street, NW

Washington, DC 20006-5403

(202) 420-2200

Attorneys for Applicant